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An ACT ESTABLISHING *DISTRICT COURTS.*

(Paſſed JANUARY 2, 1788.)

WHEREAS the delays inſeparable from the preſent conſtitution of the General Court, may be often equal to a denial of juſtice, the expence of the criminal proſecutions are unneceſſarily burthenſome to the citizens of this commonwealth, violations of the law frequently paſs with impunity, from the diſtance at which witneſſes reſide from the fixed ſtation of the ſaid court, and the authority of thoſe laws would be more defuſively promulgated by the eſtabliſhment of diſtrict courts.

BE it therefore enacted by the General Aſſembly, that the counties of Henrico, Hanover, Cheſterfield, Goochland, and Powhatan, ſhall compoſe one diſtrict, and that a court ſhall be held for the ſame at the city of Richmond, on the firſt day of April, and the firſt day of September in every year. That the counties of James City, Charles City, New Kent, Surry, Glouceſter, York, Warwick, and Elizabeth City, ſhall compoſe another diſtrict, and a court ſhall be held for the ſame at the city of Williamſburg, in the courthouſe of James City county, on the twenty third day of April, and the twenty third day of September in every year. That the counties of Richmond, Weſtmoreland, Lancaſter, and Northumberland, ſhall compoſe another diſtrict, and a court ſhall be held for the ſame at Northumberland courthouſe, on the firſt day of April, and the firſt day of September in every year. That the counties of Eſſex, Middleſex, King & Queen, and King William, ſhall compoſe another diſtrict, and a court ſhall be held for the ſame at King and Queen courthouſe, on the twelfth day of April, and the twelfth day of September, in every year. That the counties of Spotſylvania, Caroline, King George, Stafford, Orange, and Culpepper, ſhall compoſe another diſtrict, and a court ſhall be held for the ſame at Fredericksburg, on the firſt day of April, and the firſt day of September, in every year. That the counties of Frederick, Berkely, Hampſhire, Hardy, and Shanandoah, ſhall compoſe another diſtrict, and a court ſhall he held for the ſame at Wincheſter, on the twenty ſixth day of April, and the twenty ſixth day of September, in every year. That the counties of Auguſta, Rockbridge, Rockingham, and Pendleton, ſhall compoſe another diſtrict, and a court ſhall be held for the ſame at Staunton, on the firſt day of April, and the firſt day of September, in every year. That the counties of Albemarle, Louiſa, Fluvanna, and Amherſt, ſhall compoſe another diſtrict, and a court ſhall be held for the ſame at Charlotteſville, on the eighth day of May, and the eighth day of October, in every year. That the counties of Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudon, and Prince William, ſhall compoſe another diſtrict, and a court ſhall be held for the ſame at Dumfries, on the thirteenth day of April, and the thirteenth day of September, in every year. That the counties of Harriſon, Monongalia, Ohio, and Randolph, ſhall compoſe another diſtrict, and a court ſhall be held for the ſame at Monongalia courthouſe, on the ſeventeenth day of April, and the ſeventeenth day of September, in every year. That the counties of Montgomery, Waſhington, and Ruſſel, ſhall compoſe another diſtrict, and a court ſhall be held for the ſame at Waſhington, and Montgomery courthouſes, alternately, on the twenty ſixth day of April, and the twenty ſixth day of September, in every year. That the counties of Norfolk, Iſle of Wight, Princeſs Anne, Nanſemond, and Southampton, ſhall compoſe another diſtrict, and a court ſhall be held for the ſame at Suffolk, on the ſixth day of May, and the ſixth day of October, in every year. That the counties of Prince George, Suſſex, Dinwiddie, and Amelia, ſhall compoſe another diſtrict, and a court ſhall be held for the ſame at Peterſburg, on the thirteenth day of April, and the thirteenth day of September, in every year.

And whereas there is not any courthouſe in the town of Peterſburg wherein the ſaid court can hold their ſeſſions, and it is neceſſary ſome place ſhould be fixed on for holding the ſaid courts, as alſo for aſcertaining the place whereon the courthouſe and priſon ſhall be built, *BE it further enacted*, that until the public buildings ſhall be erected, the ſaid court ſhall hold their ſeſſions in the houſe of Robert Armiſtead, in the ſaid town and that the courthouſe and priſon be built on the lands of Eraſmus Gill in the ſaid town, who is willing to erect the ſame at his own expence, and that after the ſame ſhall be completed, the courts ſhall be held therein; but in caſe the ſaid Eraſmus Gill, ſhall refuſe to make the neceſſary public buildings, the court of the county of Dinwiddie are hereby empowered to fix on the lands of any other perſon within the ſaid town, whereon the ſaid buildings ſhall be erected, who may be willing to make the ſame at their own expence. The counties of Brunſwick, Greenſville, Lunenburg, and Mecklenburg, ſhall compoſe another diſtrict, and a court ſhall be held for the ſame at Brunſwick courthouſe, on the twenty fifth day of April, and the twenty fifth day of September, in every. That the counties of Prince Edward, Buckingham, Charlotte, Halifax, and Cumberland, ſhall compoſe another diſtrict, and a court ſhall be held for the ſame at Prince Edward courthouſe, on the firſt day of April, and the firſt day of September, in every year. That the counties of Bedford, Campbell, Franklin, Pittſylvania, and Henry, ſhall compoſe another diſtrict, and a court ſhall be held for the ſame at New-London, on the twelfth day of April, and the twelfth day of September, in every year. That the counties of Accomack, and Northampton, ſhall compoſe another diſtrict, and a court ſhall be held for the ſame at Accomack courthouſe, on the eighth day of May, and the eighth day of October, in every year. That the counties of Greenbrier and Botetourt, ſhall compoſe another diſtrict, and a court ſhall be held for the ſame at Louiſbourg in Greenbrier, and Botetourt courthouſe, alternately, on the eighth day of May, and the eighth day of October, in every year, until the proprietor of the Sweet Springs, ſhall erect a ſufficient courthouſe and priſon, for the purpoſes of this act, after which time the Sweet Springs ſhall become the ſeat of the diſtrict court. Each court ſhall ſit, if buſineſs require, for eighth days ſucceſſively, Sundays excepted, and no longer, and ſhall be a court of record. And if any of the ſaid ſeveral days ſhall happen to be Sunday, then the ſaid diſtrict courts ſhall reſpectively as the caſe may happen, begin on the ſucceeding day. The Court of Appeals at their ſeſſion to be held in April next, or a majority of them ſhall appoint a clerk, to each of the ſaid diſtrict courts, who ſhall be removeable on coviction on an indictment for a miſdemeanor, ſhall reſide and keep his office at the place of holding the court, and ſhall give bond with ſecurity payable to the Governour for the time being, for the faithful performance of his duty, in the penalty of three thouſand pounds, to be put in ſuit at the inſtance of any party, or parties aggrieved, for his, her, or their uſe. He ſhall iſſue all writs, ſummonſes, and other lawful proceſs, which ſhall bear teſte, in his own name, and be returnable to the next court to be holden for his diſtrict, and ſhall act as clerk of the ſaid court.

AND be it further enacted, that four Judges ſhall be elected by joint ballot of both houſes of Aſſembly, in addition to the preſent Judges of the General Court, who ſhall alſo be Judges of the court of Appeals, and it ſhall be the duty of the Judges of the High Court of Appeals, to attend the ſaid courts, allotting among themſelves the diſtricts they ſhall reſpectively attend, in ſuch manner that the Judges of the High Court of Chancery and Admiralty ſhall attend the diſtrict Courts, to be held in Richmond, Peterſburg, Brunſwick, Suffolk, Northumberland, King and Queen, Williamſburg, and Accomack, and the Judges of the General Court ſhall attend the diſtrict courts, to be held at Fredericksburg, Dumfries, Wincheſter, Charlottſville, Staunton, Monongalia, Prince Edward, New-London, at Waſhington and Montgomery alternately, and at the Sweet Springs: Three Judges to be allotted to each diſtrict, any two of whom ſhall conſtitute a Court.

AND be it further enacted, that a tax of ſix ſhillings, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby impoſed on all judgments to be obtained in the diſtrict courts, which ſhall be paid by the plaintiff to the clerk of the court where ſuch judgment ſhall be obtained before he ſhall enter up the ſame; which ſum of ſix ſhillings, ſhall be taxed in the bill of coſts, and in all other reſpects the tax on proceſs in the diſtrict courts ſhall be the ſame, and ſhall be taxed in the bill of coſts in like manner as now by law directed concerning proceſs in the General Court. The clerks of the diſtrict courts ſhall account upon oath for the receipt of the above-mentioned tax of ſhillings, upon all judgements to be obtained in their courts reſpectively, in the ſame manner as they are directed by law to collect and account for taxes heretofore impoſed, and divide the ſame among the Judges attending ſuch court, taking a receipt from each Judge for the amount ſo paid, to be deducted out of his ſalary, which receipt when produced to the Auditor of Public Accounts, ſhall be a credit for the amount thereof to the clerk producing the ſame. Each of the Judges, beſides the oaths now particularly required, ſhall take another as Judge of the diſtrict courts, according to the direction of the act intituled "An act for eſtabliſhing a General Court," and the taking the laſt mentioned oath, ſhall enable any perſon appointed a Judge of either of the Superior Courts, to act as ſuch in the diſtrict courts, and as conſervators of the peace throughout this Commonwealth. Any Judge who ſhall ſit as a Judge of the diſtrict court, without having taken the laſt mentioned oath, ſhall forfeit the ſum of five hundred pounds, to be recovered in any court of record, by action of debt or information; one half for the uſe of the Commonwealth, and the other half for the uſe of the informer. If two Judges ſhould not attend on the firſt day of any diſtrict court, it ſhall be lawful for one Judge to adjourn ſuch court from day to day, until a court ſhall be made, if that happen before four of the clock, in the afternoon of the ſixth day. If a diſtrict court ſhall not ſit in any term, or ſhall not continue to ſit the whole term, or before the end of a term ſhall not have heard and determined all matters ready for their deciſion, ſuch matters and all others depending in court, ſhall ſtand continued to the next ſucceeding term.

The juriſdiction of the ſaid courts reſpectively, ſhall be over all perſons and in all cauſes, matters, or things at common law now cognizable in the General Court, and which ſhall amount to thirty pounds, whether brought before them by original proceſs, by *habeas corpus*, appeal, writ of error, *ſuperſedeas*, *mandamus*, *certiorari*, to remove proceedings on a forcible entry or detainer, or for any other purpoſe, or by any other legal ways or means whatſover; and alſo all ſuits now depending in the General Court under that ſum. They ſhall alſo have the ſame juriſdiction over controverſies concerning mills, wills, roads, and letters of adminiſtration, public debtors, whether ſheriffs or others, and the recording of deeds for lands, and other property within the diſtrict, as the General Court now hath by law, and the ſaid courts ſhall hear and determine the ſame. PROVIDED ALSO, that writs of *habeas corpus*, appeal, error, *ſuperſe-*

deas, *mandamus*, and *certiorari*, and controverſies concerning mills, wills, roads, and letters of adminiſtration, ſhall not be heard or determined by any diſtrict court, unleſs ſuch writ of error, *ſupersedeas*, *mandamus*, and *certiorari* relate to ſome record or proceeding within the ſaid diſtrict, or the perſon praying the *habeas corpus*, or the mills or roads be within the ſame, or the wills or letters of adminiſtration be cognizable by the court of ſome county within the ſaid diſtrict.

The judges of the court of appeals ſhall direct the forms of writs from time to time, in ſuch manner as ſhall ſeem adviſeable; but until an alteration by them made therein, the forms ſhall be as nearly alike to thoſe now uſed in the General Court as the nature of diſtrict courts will admit. If any writ or proceſs ſhall be executed ſo late, that the ſheriff or other officer hath not reaſonable time to return the ſame before the day of appearance thereto, and an *alias*, *pluries*, attachment, or other proceſs be awarded thereupon, the ſheriff ſhall not execute ſuch ſubſequent proceſs, but ſhall return the firſt proceſs by him executed, on which there ſhall be the ſame proceedings as if it had been returned in due time.

In all actions or ſuits which may be commenced againſt the Governour of this Commonwealth, any member of the Privy Council, any of the Judges of the ſuperior courts, or the ſheriff of any county, during his continuance in office, inſtead of the ordinary proceſs a ſummons ſhall iſſue to the ſheriff or other proper officer, reciting the cauſe of action, and ſummoning ſuch defendant to appear and anſwer the ſame on the proper return-day in the next diſtrict court; and if ſuch defendant, being ſummoned, or after a copy ſhall have been left at his houſe ten days before the return-day, ſhall not appear to anſwer the ſame, an attachment ſhall be awarded againſt his eſtate, and thereafter the proceedings in the ſuit ſhall be in like manner as is directed in caſe of an attachment awarded upon the ſheriff's returning *non eſt inventus* on ordinary proceſs. *Provided always*, that after judgment and the return of a *fieri facias* by the ſheriff of that county in which the defendant in any ſuch caſe reſides, that no effects, or not ſufficient are to be found in his bailiwick to ſatisfy the ſaid judgment, a *capias ad ſatisfaciendum* may iſſue as in other caſes. *Provided alſo*, that no writ of *capias ad reſpondendum* ſhall be iſſued againſt any perſon in any other diſtrict than that in which he reſides, until a *non eſt inventus* has been returned in ſuch diſtrict, upon a *capias* iſſued againſt ſuch defendant in the ſame ſuit; and every writ iſſued contrary thereto, ſhall be *ipſo facto* void, and diſmiſſed on the firſt calling thereof: *Provided nevertheleſs*, that where two or more perſons are or ſhall be jointly and not ſeverally bound for the performance of any contract, or for the payment of any money or tobacco, by bond, covenant, or otherwiſe, that it ſhall and may be lawful to proſecute ſuch perſons jointly or ſeverally, in whatever diſtrict they or either of them may reſide: And provided alſo, that any perſon not a reſident within this ſtate, nor paying county or pariſh levies within the ſame, may be proſecuted in like manner as if this act had never been made.

(To be continued in our next.)

PARIS, October 14.

MR. PEGNIER is appointed admiral in India, and the Count d'Eſtaing is to command the combined fleets of France and Spain in the Antilles.

They are at preſent forming a council for the war department, and they propoſe forming another for the marine.

England ſeems deſirous to keep peace. Louis the XVI. has declared, with his uſual frankneſs, "If we muſt go to war we will be as œconomical as we can: I will retire with my family to Saint Cloud, or Rambuillet, and we will live there altogether for 6,000,000 livres per annum." This royal reſolution will open all the French purſes to the wants of the ſtate.

The Prince of Conde, and the Marſhals Broglio and Stamville, are deſigned the 1ſt to command in Normandy, the 2d in Flanders, and the 3d in Alſace, the armies which will be contained in thoſe three provinces. Captain Marſhals will be diſtributed in the cantonments, to command the diviſions there, and to form an army on the firſt notice, by uniting when and where it may be required.

There is at this moment a ſtrong party at court in favour of the Marſhal de Caſtries, whom they want to make Prime Miniſter; that ſtateſman, though not in the miniſtry, is ſtill in the marine department; he preſides, they ſay, at this moment in the formation of the marine council which is to be appointed.

Orders are given at Cherbourg to conſtruct furnaces for heating red hot balls. There are at preſent on the coaſts of Britanny, 10 regiments, each of which is to furniſh a detachment of three hundred men for embarkation.

Nov. 16. The parliament, for the firſt time, met on the 14th inſtant, with the uſual ceremonies. A ſolemn maſs was performed by the Biſhop of Nevors; Mons. D'Aligre, firſt Preſident, aſſiſted at the head of the *Chambre des Aides*, *Coambre des Comptes*, &c. The Parliament was received with uncommon applauſe, on their paſſing through the galleries, by a very crowded number of people.

The three regiments of Flanders, Conti, and Beaujolois, have been ſent, and are working with great activity here to clean the port and channel of Dunkirk to facilitate the entry of the merchant ſhips and others.

By a letter from Vienna, dated November 6, we are informed, that his Majeſty's equipage is ready, and will be ſent off to hungaria.

The Generals Joſeph de Colloredo, and de Tordis, will accompany his Majeſty in that kingdom, and the Generals Lawdon, Wurmſer, and de Lichteinſtein, will it is ſaid, be employed in Bohemia and Sileſia, if the circumſtances require it. The body of the Pontonniers have been ſent into Eſclavonia.

His Highneſs the Prince of Ligne has demanded of his Majeſty the permiſſion of ſerving as volunteer in the Ruſſian army, which has been granted to him.

VIENNA, October 10.

ON the 4th, the Britiſh miniſter delivered to the Chancellor, Prince Kaunitz, a note ſimilar to that which Lord Torrington delivered at Bruſſels. Our court has not yet given any anſwer to it, and we are ignorant in what light the Emperor will take the conduct of England and Pruſſia, towards the people of Holland. The Marquis de Nouilles, French Ambaſſador, has frequent conferences with Prince Kaunitz. And it appears, that France is endeavouring to ſtifle the Ottoman war in its birth; but the formidable preparations making here announce that to be impoſſible.

By the laſt letters from Madrid, we have received the following authentic ſtat oof the Spaniſh navy; and orders for arming of which as ſoon as poſſible have been given:—Eight of 112 guns, three of 98, two of 80, four of 74, five of 68, five of 58 guns, two frigates of 44, and three frigates of 36.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22.

BY a reſolution of the venerable council of this town, orders have been iſſued, that the burghers which uſed to patrole at night ſhall be diſcharged from that duty, which in future ſhall be done by the military. The burgeſs cavalry have been thanked their duty is tranſferred to the horſe guards. All the contributory burgeſſes who patrolled, and to whom the town had delivered arms, delivered them up on Saturday. At the ſame time they retook the loaded cartouches from other companies.

We learn from Haarlem, that orders are come from the Hague for diſarming the burgeſſes, and placing their arms in the town houſe.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

FROM Ancona (Italy) September 18, we learn, that the Bacha Clauciovick, having received from the port the command and rank of Bacha of Scutari, with orders to ſubdue the rebel Machmut, he communicated it ſecretly to the faction of the Grand Signior, who contrived at night to introduce him into the ſubburbs of Scutari, where he laid wait with his followers to take the rebble priſoner. Machmut, hearing of this, reſolved to retire with his court to the fort ſituated on an inacceſſible mountain. As ſoon as he ſet off, his own officers fired upon him and wounded him ſlightly, but the Bacha, not diſconcerted, purſued his route without returning back, and they afterwards fired four ſhot at him, one of which killed his horſe, and the other three reached a man on one ſide. Machmut ſeeing himſelf ſurrounded with enemies, began to throw ſequins among the people to amuſe them, ſo that he might make his eſcape, and get to the fortreſs, where there were 300 men, and which was furniſhed with proviſion and ammunition ſufficient to hold out a ſeige of four years; beſides which, it was ſituated on a very high mountain, the top of which could only be obtained by a narrow paſs, ſo that they could eaſily, by defending themſelves with ſtones, keep off an army. As ſoon as Machmut was in ſafety, he thought of informing his brother of his ſucceſs, who was at Otti watching the Bacha of Boſnia, ordering him if he could, to withdraw and come to his fortreſs; but he was not ſo happy as Machmut, for endeavouring to eſcape with only ſix men, one of them fired at him and killed him, and the three others cut off his head, and carried it to the new Bacha's camp, who rewarded and pardoned them.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, Sept. 24.

The Turks in their march towards Moldavia, ſet fire to the city of Galacz; when they came to Yaſſy, the principal town of that principality, they took the wife of a Prince Yoſilanti, in order to ſend her to Conſtantinople. The Ruſſians advanced rapidly in three columns. The Turks at Choczim are ſaid to be badly armed, and worſe diſciplined. Of four fleets, ſent by the Porte to the Black Sea, the Ruſſians attacked one ſucceſsfully, that it was with difficulty that three ſhips made their eſcape. Six thouſand Poles are on their march to reinforce the garriſon of Kaminieck."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Sept. 18.

"The preparations againſt the Turks go on with ſuch a degree of alacrity as ſurpriſes every body; an embargo is laid upon all the veſſels in the Danube, and couriers are ſent to Naples and Venice; the latter ſeems well inclined to take up arms againſt the Turks, and we do not doubt the good intention of the King of Naples, but cannot ſay what lengths he may be able to go without offending the court of Madrid. Thus the Turks will have their hands full. In the meantime winter is approaching, when negociations will be ſubſtituted for hoſtile operations, and probably may prevent a war.

"Before the Emperor's departure for Bohemia, count Trautmanſdorf ſet out for Bruſſels. It is ſaid, that miniſter has orders to endeavour to bring over the ſtates of the Netherlands to the views of his Majeſty, by mild and perſuaſive means.

"The grand and imperial army of obſervation which is forming near Semlin, and will conſiſt of 60,000 men, will, it is ſaid, be commanded by count Joſeph Kinſki, till the Emperor ſhall think it needful to take the command of it himſelf.

"Upon the whole, the news of the Turkiſh war was a matter of general ſurprize here. The emperor immediately put off all the entertainments and rejoicings which were to take place upon the marriage of the Princeſs of Tuſcany with Prince Anthony of Saxony, and his majeſty will ſoon ſet out for Hungary.

"In conſequence of the treaty of alliance between our court and the empreſs, the emperor is bound, whenever the Turks attack Ruſſia, to ſend 39,000 men to their aſſiſtance, which will fall very heavy juſt now, as the army which the emperor muſt keep in Hungary, will conſiſt of 80,000 men"

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.

A correſpondent has furniſhed us with the following authentic account of the late melancholy accident which has ſo much excited the ſympathy of the public for ſome days paſt:—

MR. David Lewis and Mr. Joſeph Thomas had accompanied Miſs Morton, (daughter of Mr. John Morton) and Miſs Hollingſworth, (Daughter of Mr. Levi Hollingſworth) in a ſleigh, on a viſit to an intimate friend lately married, and removed from the city into cheſter county:—They ſet off on their return home on Tueſday laſt; when they reached Darby Creek, they found it ſo ſwelled by the rain and melted ſnow, that the ford over which the Marple Road led was altogether impaſſable: They enquired of the neighbours, and were informed that there was a good bridge at a ſmall diſtance up the creek; they accordingly went thither—they examined the bridge and road, and conceived it ſafe: The driver and two gentlemen got out in order to ſee the way before the paſſage was attempted; the bridge was immediately below the confluence of two ſtreams, and the road beyond the bridge paſſed over low grounds then overflowed by the freſh—after this examination Mr. Lewis went into the ſleigh to drive it, while the driver and Mr. Thomas were endeavouring to make their way acroſs the overflowed grounds as well as they could on foot, that the ſleigh might be eaſier drawn: The courſe of the road could not be exactly ſeen thro' the water that covered it, and after they had left the bridge about eighty yards, the near horſe ſlipt into one of the ſtreams, which ran nearly paraſlel to the road, and drew the other horſe and the ſleigh after him. Mr. Thomas ſeeing their danger, croſſed the road and came to their aſſiſtance, ſeizing hold of the back part of the ſleigh; but by this time the current had entered between the off horſe and the bank of the ſtream, and turned them round with ſuch rapidity as to baffle all his ſtrength: He however determined to riſque his life with thoſe in the ſleigh, and accordingly ſtuck to it endeavouring to keep it from overſetting. The horſes ſwam, and aimed at the oppoſite ſhore of the creek; but the ſtream was too rapid, and carried them down backwards to the bridge, where Mr. Thomas received a heavy blow againſt one of the timbers, and loſing his hold, driſted in the ſtream, the ſleigh followed, paſſing under the bridge. Mr. Thomas ſwam to the ſhore, but before he reached it the ſleigh overſet, and Mr. Lewis and the two ladies were committed to the current, which drove Mr. Lewis and Miſs Morton within reach of the branches of a ſtooping tree, which they laid hold of, and ſhe by his aſſiſtance was enabled to ſtick to, until Mr. Thomas came to their aſſiſtance, and thus their lives were providentially ſaved; but Miſs Hollingſworth (being nearer the middle of the ſtream) was carried rapidly down—and before the others got to the faſt land, ſo as to reſt their exhauſted limbs in ſafety, ſhe diſappeared. Several neighbours were by this time collected and ſearched for the body in vain. It was found about break of day the next morning near half a mile below the bridge, and brought to town in the evening—it was interred on Friday afternoon in the Friends burial ground, attended by the greateſt concourſe of people of every religious denomination that has perhaps ever been collected together upon any occaſion in this city.

The blooming beauty, the ſweetly engageing diſpoſition, the amiable and unaffected ſimplicity of manners, the enlightened mind and cultivated underſtanding of this accompliſhed young lady, render the cataſtrophe the moſt affecting of any we recollect to have happened; and the mournful ſolemnity which attended the funeral, fully evinces, that ſympathy and compaſſion are eminent characteriſtics of the citizens of Philadelphia.

RICHMOND, Feb. 21.

HIS Excellency the Governour of Nova-Scotia hath, by proclamation, forbid the importation of molaſſes into that province, from any of the United States, the ſame being, as he obſerves, "contrary to his Majeſty's order in Council."

Thurſday laſt was married in Williamſburg by the Rev: John Bracken, the amiable and accompliſhed Miſs Betſey Booth, to Doctor Waddrington, of George Town, Maryland.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Speedwell, Legg, Grenada.
Brig Duc de Penthievre, Gorhem, Bour-deaux.
———, Cape Francos.
Sloop Charles, White, New-York.
——Sally, Dogget, Boſton.

State of the PUBLIC TAXES,

Payable for the year 1787, within the Commonwealth of Virginia.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Aſſembly by an act paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion, intituled, "*An act to amend the laws of revenue, to provide for the ſupport of civil Government, and the gradual Redemption of all the debts due by this Commonwealth,*" have repealed the act intituled, "*An act for calling in and redeeming certain certificates;*" and have alſo remitted the taxes under the revenue law, on all free male perſons above the age of 21 years, on ſlaves under the age of 16 years, and on all cattle. And by the ſaid act it is directed that in caſe the tax or taxes on either or all of the ſaid articles ſhould have been already paid by any perſon or perſons to the ſheriff or collector of the revenue taxes for the year 1787, that the ſame ſhall be refunded by ſuch ſheriff or collector to thoſe perſons who have paid them.

By this alteration the taxes for the year 1787, which were diſtrainable on the firſt day of January, 1788, ſtand as follow,

On land the ſum of 3*o*/. or every £. 100 value, or 1½ *per cent. ad valorem.*

On all houſes and lots in towns the ſum of £. 5 for every £. 100 amount or value of rent.

	£.	s.	d.
On all ſlaves above the age of 16 years, unleſs exempted by the county court on account of age or infirmity, the ſum of	0	10	0
On every horſe, mare, colt, or mule (except covering horſes)	0	2	0

On every covering horſe the rate ſuch horſe covers at the ſeaſon.

On every coach or charriot the ſum of ſix dollars per wheel.

On all other four wheeled riding carriages four dollars per wheel.

On all two wheeled riding carriages two dollars per wheel.

On every billiard table,	15	0	0
On every ordinary licence,	5	0	0

And the ſum of £. 5 to be paid by every practiſing Phyſician, Apothecary, or Surgeon.

SHERIFFS and COLLECTORS are particularly requeſted to obſerve that the 1ſt of April is the day appointed by law for payment of the above taxes into the treaſury.

L. WOOD, Jun. *Sol.*

Solicitor's Office, January 22, 1788.

The following will diſcharge the Revenue Tax for 1787.

Note.—Specie, Auditor's warrants for intereſt on military certificates, and civil liſt warrants; alſo notes for inſpected tobacco, *crop or tranſfer, at the prices and under the regulations preſcribed by an act of the laſt ſeſſion, may be paid to the Sheriffs, or other collectors, in diſcharge of any part of the revenue taxes for the year* 1787.

Note alſo.—That Auditor's warrants drawn on the undermentioned funds will alſo be received at the treaſury in diſcharge of any part of the revenue taxes of 1787.

Warrants to Penſioners.

Warrants on the Contingent and Military Funds.

Warrants for payment of money lent the public on requiſition of the General Aſſembly in May, 1780, *or of Governour Jefferſon.*

Warrants for intereſt at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, *for ſlaves executed.*

Warrants to Venire-men and Witneſſes attending criminal proſecutions.

Warrants to apprehenders of horſe-ſtealers; alſo

Warrants for intereſt on Loan Office certificates of this ſtate.

NOTICE to SHERIFFS.

Extract from the act, intituled, "An act concerning the redemption of Paper Money funded agreeable to the recommendation of Congreſs.

"*WHEREAS ſo much of the laws of revenue, as direct the application of one tenth of the money ariſing from the tax on lands and lots to the redemption of the money funded agreeable to there commendation of Congreſs, of the* 18*th of March,* 1780, *have been found unequal in their operation; BE it therefore enacted, that ſo much of any act or acts of Aſſembly, as permits the payment of any part of the taxes on lands and lots in the ſaid paper money, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby repealed.*"

Not having been favoured with a ſight of the abovementioned act, nor moſt others paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion, until this day, and concluding from the appropriating law that the ſaid paper money was receiveable as heretofore, it was ſo expreſſed in the firſt publication of the Statement of the taxes payable for the year 1787.—*Sheriffs and Collectors will take notice that the aforeſaid paper, or as it is commonly called* 1 *for* 40 *money, cannot be received for the tax of* 1787; *but they are permitted to pay into the treaſury ſo much thereof as they were authoriſed by former laws to receive on account of the revenue taxes due for the years previous to* 1787.

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.

Treaſury Office, Feb. 18, 1788.

Thomas Millington, Boot and Shoemaker,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to his cuſtomers, and the public in general, and hopes they will indulge him with the continuance of their favours, as he intends to have his work done equal to any in this city, and on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, viz.

Boots of the firſt quality, bound with morocco,	£ 2-8
Mens beſt ſhoes, bound tops,	12
Womens beſt leather ſhoes,	9
Stuff ditto.	12

To be Rented,

For one or more years,

THAT well known ſtore in Hanover county, diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Rockey-Mill ſtore, together with or without the merchant mill, as may ſuit thoſe inclinable to rent; its advantageous ſituation for buſineſs is ſo well known, that it is unneceſſary to ſay any thing further on that head; thoſe inclinable to treat for the ſame, may know the terms by applying to Col. John Syme, on the premiſes.

IMPORTED FROM LIVERPOOL,

AN ASSSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

CONSISTING of the following ARTICLES,

And will be ſold by Wholeſale, or Retail on low terms for

Caſh, Tobacco, Wheat, or Naval Stores.

BED RUGS,
Roſe and ſtriped blankets,
Duffles and Welſh plains,
A variety of cloths and coatings with trimmings,
Kerſeys and half thicks,
Serges, linſeys, ſwanſkin, and flannels,
Durants, camblets, and everlaſtings,
Yarn and worſted hoſe,
Fine and coarſe hats,
An elegant aſſortment of Wilton and Scotch carpets,
Silk, cotton, and ſpun ſilk hoſe,
Printed linen handkerchiefs,
German and Britiſh oznabrigs,
Iriſh linens and dowlas,
Plain and ſtriped muſlins,
Bed cords, trace rope, and leading lines,
Seine rope and twine,
Soap in boxes,
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. nails,
Pipes in boxes,
Frying pans,
Hoes, axes and adzes,
Iron pots, ovens and ſkellets, &c. &c.

Apply to the Subſcriber on CAMPBELL'S Wharf,

ROBERT HAYES.

Norfolk, January

VIRGINIA to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held in Richmond the 15th day of November 1787.

BENJAMIN WINSLOW, PLANTIFF.

againſt

HENRY BELL, JOSEPH WOOD, jun. and WILLIAM BELL, DEFENDANTS.

THE defendant HENRY BELL, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the plantiff by his counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the plantiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of St. Thomas in the county of Orange, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

(A Copy)

GEORGE H. BASKERVILL, C. H C. C.

To be Sold,

To the higheſt bidder, on Tueſday the 4th day of March next, before the door of the courthouſe of Henrico county, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, for ready money,

49 hogſheads of Tobacco,

which were ſaved from the flames of BYRD's warehouſes, by

THE *COMMISSIONERS.*

PRINCE EDWARD, Jan. 1, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers paſſed a bond to William Montgomery of Amherſt county, for the ſum of twelve pounds ten ſhillings, payable in Auguſt next. The conſideration for which the ſaid bond was given, not being complied with, they are induced to take this method to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſame, nor will they pay it unleſs the conditions are performed.

MARTIN SMITH.
JOHN KING.

Thirty Shillings Reward,

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on Monday the 10th of December laſt, a negro man that underſtands the tanning buſineſs, named SCIPIO, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, he is a ſlim made fellow, has a very ugly face with thick lips and flat noſe; he has a remarkable white ſpot in the ball of his right eye and has loſt the ſecond finger of his right hand at the firſt joint. Had on when he went away an old ſheeting ſhirt, a green round long waiſtcoat of negro cotton, a ſhort round jacket of blue cloth, oznabrigs and corduroy breeches and a pair of brown bath coating gambadoes.—He is very cunning and crafty and was taken up by a gentleman ſome days ago but revolted and cleared himſelf.

Whoever takes up the ſaid negro and brings him to me or ſecures him in jail and informs me thereof ſhall be intitled to the above reward.—I forwarn all Captains, maſters of veſſels and others from harbouring, ſecreting, or carrying off the ſaid ſlave.

ALEXADER DE. KIRWAN.

Williamſburg, January 14, 1788.

☞ The ſaid fellow I purchaſed of Mr. Hunter's eſtate in Frederickſburg, where in all probability he may be lurking, or at the Honorable James Mercer's where he has a wife, as well as in Richmond or Peterſburg where it may be.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber the 1ſt of June laſt, a negro man named CHARLES, about 40 years of age, yellow complexion, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, both of his feet has been froſt bitten, and the end of one his great toes turns right down, and when he walks it makes a print like a walking cane, the other foot is crumped up on the top, he has loſt his fore teeth, has a buſhy head of wool, a large body and ſmall legs and thighs. he is an artful cunning villian, and I imagine will endeavour to paſs for a free man; I underſtand he is lurking about Tanner's creek in Princeſs Ann county, and the Pitch Landing in North Carolina. Whoever delivers the ſaid fellow to me in Iſle of Wight county, ſhall have the above reward, or ten dollars if ſecured in any jail ſo that I get him.

WILLIAM JORDAN.

Iſle of Wight, January 28, 1788.

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber the 15th day of January, a light molatto fellow named ABRAHAM, about 25 years of age, he is remarkable well made, and about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has been burnt on each cheek with an R. but hardly perceivable without nice examination; he is ſuppoſed to be lurking about Peterſburg or Richmond, and will endeavour to paſs for a free man, is a tolerable good ſhoemaker and carpenter. I hereby forewarn all maſters of veſſels and others from harbouring, employing, or carrying away the ſaid fellow out of this ſtate at their peril. I will give three pounds if ſecured or confined ſo that I get him, or ſix pounds if delivered to me in Amelia on Nottoway.

STITH HARDAWAY.

Thomas Rutherford,

BEGS leave to inform the public, as it is his intention to take a trip to EUROPE in the courſe of the ſpring, and therefore finding it neceſſary to cloſe all accounts as ſpeedily, as poſſible, that he can give no further credit on any account whatever, he therefore hopes no one will apply on that ſcore, he alſo begs leave to remind thoſe who are indebted to him, that it will be out of his power to grant any further indulgence, but that to accommodate them, he will receive in payment of their accounts, tobacco, or other country produce, or public ſecurities at their current value.

☞ He has alſo on Hand,

A conſiderable ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Which will be ſold on very moderate terms.

RICHMOND, Jan. 16, 1788.

TAKEN up in Pittſylvania county, on Sycamore creek, a black horſe, with a ſtar in his forehead, five or ſix years old, four feet nine or ten inches high, a ſwitch tail, branded on the near buttock T. C. Appraiſed to eighteen pounds.

WILLIAM EVANS.

POETRY.

On GENERAL WASINGTON.

SEE freedom's Enfign's glittering waves unfurl'd,
There ſtamp'd in gold appears the hero's name,
Whoſe deed are echoed round the admiring world,
And diſtant ages ſhall record his fame.
'Twas his to item the dreadful tide of war;
'Twas his to teach the battle where to rage,
With ſounding pinions, victory ſhades his car,
His legions eye him eager to engage.
Calmly he views each army's dread array,
And ſeems himſelf the bulwark of the field;
His ſkill ſuperior turns the doubtful day,
His foes were Britons, long unus'd to yield;
Death circling flew aroud the enſanguin'd plain,
There fate with fury drove her mad'ning car;
With human gore the clotted wheels diſtain'd,
And view'd exulting all the waſte of war.
The tide of blood which late o'erflow'd the field,
Faſn'd by the breezes, ſtiffens in the glade,
A brother's with a brother's is congeal'd,
And ſons of Britons are with Britons laid.
The battle finiſh'd and the carnage o'er,
The vanquiſh'd ſee him and confeſs his worth;
His eye averted, ſhuns the flood of gore,
The nobleſt Hero and beſt SON of earth.

PHILANTHROPOS.

Warrington & Keene,

Reſpectfully inform the Public,
That they are removed from the Store of
Iſaac Younghuſband, Eſquire,
Oppoſite to Galt's Tavern,
And have opened FOR SALE,
An extenſive and general ASSORTMENT of
PRIME SEASONABLE

GOODS,

At their new ſtore near the old Capitol, built upon the ſame ſpot where JAMES WARRINGTON was burnt out in the fire of January 1787, which they are determined to diſpoſe of by the package, piece, or otherwiſe, on the moſt moderate terms.

*** Military certificates, intereſt warrants, &c. as alſo tobacco, and ginſang, will be received in payment at their higheſt value.

RICHMOND, Jan. 3, 1788.

Will be Sold,

On the premiſes, on Monday the 25th of February, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day,

THE LAND,

In LUNENBURG county, lately advertiſed, beloning to the eſtate of Mr. William Barrett, deceaſed. It is divided into four tracts of about 700 acres each, payments will be required at different periods, which may make it eaſy to the purchaſers after paying one eighth part on the day of ſale. A quantity of CORN and FODDER will be ſold at the ſame time for caſh or tobacco, by

THE EXECUTORS.

JANUARY 1, 1788.

I AM directed to forewarn all perſons from the preſent date, from hunting, ſhooting, or otherwiſe treſpaſſing on the FALLS PLANTATION.—Any one offending herein after this caution, may depend upon being taken notice of.

THOMAS CARTER, Overſeer.

Will be Sold,

Upon the premiſes on the 24th day of February 1788, one tract of LAND lying in Louiſa county, taxed in the name of JOHN MOORE, dec. ſaid to bolong to Col. JOHN HARVIE, containing ſix hundred acres, or ſo much thereof, as will ſatisfy the Revenue and Certificate taxes, due for 1786, and expences attending the ſale.

REVENUE TAX,	£.	7	10 0
CERTIFICATE TAX,		5	0 0

JOHN POINDEXTER, D. S.
for Thomas Johnſon, Sheriff.

LOUISA, Dec. 17, 1787.

M'GUIRE'S ENGLISH SCHOOL,

IS removed to the houſe lately occupied on by Mr. Waddiſl, the croſs ſtreet leading to the ferry, and near Mr. Pleaſant Younghuſband's —He hopes the liberal plan which he has adopted in reducing the price of ENGLISH TUITION, joined to his conduct in his line of buſineſs, will enſure him the encouragement and eſteem of the citizens of Richmond.—He returns his grateful thanks to thoſe who have already honoured him with the tuition of their children, and doubts not, by a ſteady and uniform attention to the important charge committed to his care, to merit the continuance of their favour.—He will give attendance in private families on thoſe hours that do not interfere with his public buſineſs. Books poſted and the accounts of merchants and others adjuſted in the moſt accurate manner.

RICHMOND, January 30, 1788

SNUFF MILLS,

AT

WILLIAMSBURG.

THE proprietors of which have for ſale a large quantity of SCOTCH SNUFF, two years old, and by judges of that article, ſaid to be fully equal to any imported from Europe. RAPPEE SNUFF, ſuperior to what can poſſibly croſs the Atlantic. TWIST & SHAGG, for chewing, fine CUT for ſmoaking, to be had at the ſame place. The prices wholeſale are 25 per cent lower then any other ſtate do furniſh thoſe articles. All orders addreſſed as above, due attention will be paid for expedition and care in package.

By the public's devoted ſervants,

HUNT & ADAMS.

Williamſburg, March 9. 1787.

N B. The above articles are to be had at their ſhop in Richmond, and at Mr. Robt. Greenhow's ſtore on Shockoe hill near the Theatre.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held in RICHMOND the 16th day of November, 1787.

JAMES WILLING of the City of Philadelphia. PLAINTIFF.
againſt
RICHARD ELLIS, WILLIAM COCKE ELLIS, PETER LUMKIN and SHORE, M'CONNICO and RITSON. } DEFENDANTS.

THE defendant RICHARD ELLIS, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the plaintiff by his Counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of Nottoway in the county of Amelia on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

(A Copy)
GEORGE H BASKERVILL, C. H. C. C

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for ſale by THOMAS NICOLSON,
At his Office near the COURT HOUSE,

The Virginia Almanack,

For the Year 1788,

Being Beſextile, or Leap Year.

CONTAINING the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes, Weather, riſing and ſetting of the Sun; change and full of the Moon; County and other Court days; liſt of Public Officers; Roads from Richmond to the Sweet Springs; a variety of Anecdotes and pieces of Wit; Weight of Gold as eſtabliſhed by act of Aſſembly; Scale of Depreciation; a complete table for weighing Gold, from one Grain to ſixty four Ounces; Receipt for a Cancer; an eaſy method of finding Intereſt for any ſum; Days on which the Poſts and Packets ſet out; Receipt for making French Bread; how to keep French Beans and Green Peas till Chriſtmas; to make Mead; to fine Cyder; a ſhort ſketch on Gardening; to take Pimples and Freckles off the Face; to make Liquid Blacken; Receipts for Worms in Children; to take out Greaſe, ſpots of Ink, Tar, Wine, &c. out of Cloth; to kill Chinches, Gargle for the Soar Throat: cure for the Scurvy, Tooth-Ach, and a number of other uſeful Receipts.

VIRGINIA to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond the 16th day of November 1787.

JERMAN BAKER, PLAINTIFF.
againſt
WALTER KING, Surviving Partner of THOMPSON & KING. and alſo Surviving Partner of JOHN THOMPSON & Co. and CHARLES COPELAND Executor &c. of PETER COPELAND, deceaſed. } DEFENDANTS

THE defendant WALTER KING, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of Weſtover in the county of Charles-City, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the Courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

(A Copy)
GEORGE H. BASKERVILL, C. H C. C.

County Court Clerks, merchants, ſheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Printer hereof, viz

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS . ditto.

SHERIFFS.

REPLEVY BONDS.
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

M'MURRAY's MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed ſince the reviſed code, viz. For the years 1783, 84, 85, and 86.

TAKEN up near Four mile creek, Henrico county, a bright bay MARE, four feet ſix inches high, five years old next ſpring; forward with foal, a roached main and dock't tail, ſome ſaddle ſpots, and a remarkable white ſpot occaſioned by the chaffing of the headſtall. Appraiſed to 10l.

(3w) THOMAS HATTON.